LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Emhassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of

CHAPTER I-Concluded Leonard did not appear altogether to relish returning to his lodging with his friend, who, though not so inebriated as to deprive him of the power of straight locomotion, was sufficient ly off his balance to to excite remark, and perhaps to be a somewhat troublesome walking companion; wherefore, not desiring to appear Il-natured, he allowed him to link an arm into ill-natured, he allowed him to link an arm into his, but without making an immediate attempt to move from the spot. The effect of this act was to bring Zach round with a swing, causing him to catch at the balustrade with his disengaged hand, so that they both once more stood with their faces towards the water. They then became aware that a third person had become a party to their recent conversation.

The new-comer was a man of middle height, spare in form, but of elegant figure, and clad in a close-fitting surtout, buttoned close up to his throat. He wore a small gold cross, suspended by a red ribbon from the second button-hole of his outer garment, and kept his

ton-hole of his outer garment, and kept his right hand thrust into his bosom, whilst his left rested on the small of his back. A heavy, left rested on the small of his back. A heavy, dark mustache covered his mouth, and a thick imperial ornamented his chin; the rest of his face was closely shaven: These appendages imparted an extremely sinister expression to a countenance that was by no means naturally prepossessing, and which a strongly-defined aquiline nose, somewhat enlarged and fleshy at the nostril, and a pair of small, deeply-sunken eyes, did not improve. Leonard noted all these lineaments at a glance, nor needed a second to remind him of the presence of another acquaintance. The stranger, on whose face the full light of the moon fell, also seemed to have recognised an old friend, though he made no advance towards him, but retained for a few moments the peculiar and somewhat constrained attitude into which he had thrown himself, when, unperceived by Leonard and his com her, unperceived by Leonard and his com de, he had come up to them, and discovered to whose company he had unexpectedly been

Zach was already blurting out some inco-berent gibberish, when he was cut short in the midst of it by Leonard, who, advancing a step or two towards the stranger, said, addressing him in English, and gracefully saluting him as

"A strange meeting, this, Prince, and much such another night as that on which we parted at the Niagara Falla."

"An agreeable one to me, believe me," re-lied, in the same language, but with a marked oreign accent, the individual addressed as the prince, returning, with much dignity, Leonard's alute. "But you have there a droll of a com-

"A countryman, Prince," responded Leonard, "into whose company I have been thrown in various parts of the world, in a manner that leads me to begin to believe in your own favorite theory of fate or destiny, and that he is to be in some manner connected with my own.
have got his neck out of the halter twice; have got his neck out of the halter twice; more saved him from tar and feathers; twice stood between him and revolvers and bowie-knives, and yet have ever been dragged into mischief myself through him, without his having it in his power to help me out of my difficulties. Six months ago I left him in Washington jail, in which he got incarcerated for his seal on behalf of a nigger that was getting somewhat roughly handled for a local misdemeanor; I gave him up after that freak, as lost beyond redemption, and came over to Europe. I have not been in this city many hours, yet who should the first person be that runs up against me, but this never-dying hangruns up against me, but this never-dying hang-log. Zachariah Grit, singing Yankee Doodle and crowing like an old chuck. But I believe he fellow has a few rare good qualities, despite

"I would advise your friend to be careful not to express his political opinions too freely, at least in French," observed the Prince, gravely, directing his remark to Leonard. "I will go even further, and counsel him to keep them altogether to himself. We live in dangerous times; and Paris, at this particular crisis, is not the city where republican opinions find the most vigorous growth."

hat is the hear excuse I can find for some of he freaks in which he is wont to indulge."

"The warning is one which I need not im-

ress upon Monsieur Wray," resumed the rison, slightly inclining his head. "I have no acquaintances in Paris," said conard, "and therefore am not likely to in-

they cried out something about the Reand liquor store, where very mandy to drink of stood a thimble-glass of brandy, to drink my health, and prosperity to our Republic. Vive la Republic! oried they. The Republic's a fact, says I, and has got the flourishingest Democracy in the world, that's pulled ahead of all other nations, by long chalks! Vive la Democratic, says they. Democratic enough, says I, for half a dezen republics, and a smart bit over, agin she runs short herself at any time. 'Vive la Social!' says they. To be sure, says I; we, we!—that's French for yes,

at any time. 'Vive la Social!' says they. To be sure, says I; we, we!—that's French for yes, Leonard—we, we! all Democrats of the right grit are just that; so, if we onderstand one another, I'd like to be trying to find my way home agin. But, Lord, it wasn't of no use. They all took such a ternation fancy to me, that they fell to a hugging on me, like so many great b'ars, till I'd o'en most a mind to get riled, and give one of 'em a squeeze after my own fashion; but jest as I was thinking which of 'em 'ud take it easiest, the very man I picked out comes up to me, and gives me a red cockade and a piece of red riband. He sticks the cockade in my hat, and the riband in my cockade and a piece of red riband. He stacks
the cockade in my hat, and the riband in my
coat, whilst all the rest set up a hollering
about Liberty, and the Republic, and Democratic, and Social. Last of all, they begins a
song, which I heard the little boys a singing,
and then they all marched out, three-andthree-me in the middle, atween two others and we goes up one street and down another, till I finds my legs a giving way with excitement—or else the brandy—and sets down on a post, to get a rest. They didn't seem to miss me; so, after a while, I sets off running, till I gets to the bridge, where I met you; and precious glad I am you were there, and that we're

at home."
"Where did you put the cockade and the riband, Zach?" asked Leonard, as they came to a stand-still at the door of their hotel. "Both in my pocket," said the other.

"Both in my pocket," said the other. "I intend to keep 'em, just for curiosity."

Leonard appeared satisfied, and they both disappeared under the broad gateway, without observing that their footsteps had been dogged by a man who had followed them from the bridge, and who had, indeed, been set to watch them, by the chief of the patrol, on his return from the round and subsequently to his having from his round, and subsequently to his having held another conference with the toll-keeper, from whom he had learnt the particulars of the meeting above described.

> For the National Era TO THE HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1854. Sin: In your speech on the Nebraska bill, delivered on the 4th instant, in the House of Representatives, you make the following statement. I respectfully call your attention to it, to show you the egregious error into which you have fallen, in order that you may correct t when you next gain the floor. You say that you do not deprecate a debate on the subject of slavery; and I take it for granted that you

you do not deprecate a debate on the subject of slavery; and I take it for granted that you are willing to debate it fairly. Your speech, considering the position you occupy as an ultra Southerner, may be regarded as liberal and fair; and I doubt not that your conclusions, based upon the facts of the census, are the honest deductions of your understanding. Nevertheless, I must show you that you have "reckoned without your host." You say—

"The free States have fifty-four majority on this floor. Under the old apportionment they had fifty-one—a gain of three members over the South in ten years. Sir, during that time there have been about two millions of foreigners added to the population of this country by immigration, and nearly every one of these persons have settled in the free States. If, therefore, their increase by natural means had been proportionate to that of the South, they ought to have made a gain of some twenty members instead of three, especially when the dembers instead of three, especially when the dmission of California is considered.

"I refer to this matter to show that our

population has increased more rapidly than even that of the free States, great and pros-

You lose sight of the fact, that the apporthe number of Representatives. If this prin-ciple had been carried further, and the apporciple had been carried further, and the apportionment had given one Representative to one million of inhabitants, the North, with a population of 13,434,931, would have been entitled to but thirteen members; while the South, with 8,332,742 inhabitants, would have been entitled to but eight members. The Northern majority, which under the last apportionment is stated by you to have been fifty-one, might in this way be reduced to five? But you perceive that the proportionate majority of the North would be preserved, as it is under the present apportionment.

present apportionment.

But, to make your error palpable, I will show what would have been the representation of the North and the South, respectively, had the old number of 70 680 inhabitants to the Congressional district been preserved and applied to the new census. Divide 13,434,931 by that apportionment, and you have 190 for the Northapportionment, and you have 190 for the Northern representation. Divide 8,332,742 by the same old apportionment, and you have 117, with a large fraction of another, or eay 118 for the number of Southern Representatives. This gives the North a majority of seventy-two, showing a gain of just twenty-one over the South. This is just one more than the number which you say the North should have, on account of its almost exclusive absorption of of the foreign population; and it is hence apparent that the natural increase of population at the North is greater than at the South, lay ing aside the foreign population!

Facts, Mr. Clingman, are stubborn things, and it is not safe for a man to appeal to them, unless he is willing to follow whithersoever they

unless he is willing to follow whitherseever them, lead. You perceive that you made on the floor of the House of Representatives a most egregious blunder, and provoked a comparison of Slavery with Freedom, in a point of view which might otherwise have

Slavery with Freedom, in a point of view whi might otherwise have escaped observation.

You state that the South has as ma churches as the North; but you omit to githe further fact, which the coasus returns finish, that the value of church property in the coasus returns for ee States is more than three tim The value of church property is the true criterion for judging of the character of the buildings appropriated to public worship; and the above figures correspond with the experience

merce, but they are really not so valuable as some other products. The hay produced in 1850 amounted to nearly 14 000,000 of tons, which is worth nearly twice as much as the cotton crop! Three fourths of this commodity is produced in the free States. But it is needis produced in the free States. But it is needless to go into details. Whoever chooses to
consult the ceneus returns will find that the
North is far superior to the South in the aggregate value of agricultural productions, while
the commerce and manufactures of the two
sections bear no comparison. I am, very respectfully, Another North Carolinian,
And never resident of a Free State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

COMGRESS.

Senate.-Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, were heard to-day, on the subject of Cheap Postage-a subject on which the people of all sections should make themselves heard. After other business of minor import ance, the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill was resumed; and Mr. Toombs proposed an amendment, appropriating \$350,000 to compensate certain citizens of Georgia and Alabama for depredations by the Creeks and Cherokees in 1836-'37. The decision of the Chair, that the amendment was not in order, was, upon an appeal, sustained by the Senate,

House .- Mr. Disney spoke at length, to-day, in opposition to "Bennett's Land Bill," the House's resolving itself into Committee of the Whole; when Mr. Smith, of Virginia, delivered a speech in support of the Nebraska Bill. He was followed by Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, on the same side.

THE COST OF THE UNION.

Our readers understand by this time what ve think of the value of the Union, commercially and morally, to the free States and the slaveholding States.

The Tribune, extending its views, furnishe some articles on the cost of the Union to the North. On this point, we must dissent generally from the views taken by that paper. It charges to the North the cost of all our Territorial acquisitions since the formation of the Union, and the alleged losses sustained by low Tariffs. This involves the assumption that the interests of the free States and free labor are adverse to the expansion of Territory, and associated with the policy of protection.

Against this assumption we enter our protest. Independent Democrats have no sympathy with a policy that would set perpetual bounds to the area of Free Labor, or compel it to look to one market alone for its products. When they consider the value of our free institutions, their beneficent effects upon all interests, the peculiar adaptation of our complex Federal and State and Municipal Systems, to extensive, well-ordered, and peaceful empire, and the vast accessions our free population is constantly receiving from over-crowded Europe, they feel that Territorial expansion is a necessity—a necessity that true statesmanship should steadily prepare for, by wise, peaceful, and honorable efforts.

When the Tribune says that "the policy of the North looks homeward," "Southern policy looks outward," we would correct the state ment, by saying that the policy of the North looks homeward and outward, qualifying itself for outward development by inward growth, and promoting the latter by the former. The and cities, of the New England and Middle States, are illustrative of the policy that looks homeward: the States of the West and Northwest, the settlement of Oregon, the organization of California, noble results of the policy that looks outward. The whole history of the country, from its first settlement to its Colonial organization, from that time to the Revolution. and from the Revolution to our own times, shows that Northern People have been as intent upon territorial extension as home-development. The vigor of one has but quickened the appetite for the other. Did not the articles of the Confederation make express provision for the accession of the Canadas? Was not their acquisition a favorite object with Northern People during the last war-an object that might have been accomplished but for the imnot the People of New England ready to go to war for a mere slip of Territory claimed by Maine; and the People of Vermont and New York restrained with difficulty from joining with the patriots, a few years since, for the revolution of the Canadas? Is not their annexation still a popular idea in the North and West? And yet, we talk of the policy of the North looking to the improvement of what it has not to the acquisition of what it has not!

The idea of charging upon the North the cost of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida. as a heavy item for which no equivalent has been received, is rather original. Truly, it would have been a sublime policy to leave in the possession of a foreign nation, Florida and Louisiana, commanding the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi river, and the Mississippi valley, constituting the seat of an empire larger than the original States, which in the hands of France or England would not only have cut us off from the Pacific ocean, but hemmed us within the Alleghany mountains, bounding us on every side by an alien Power, with interests conflicting with our own, and compelling us to resort to an oppressive military establishment,

and a strong Government, for self-protection!

A hundred fold has the Union been repaid for those purchases, in money value, in commercial advantages, in the bles Independence, and exemption from Civil Despotism. That Freedom and Free Labor did not secure more, that Slavery usurped Florida and a portion of Louisiana, was owing to nothing in the Union intrinsically wrong, but was the fault of the Northern People. They had the power, and might have consecrated the whole of those acquisitions to Freedom, as the Congress of the Confederation had consecrated the orthwest Territory; but they were false to

wrested from them, when they have a North from the establishment of the supremacy of roads

ern President, a Northern majority in the the free people of the Slave States, let them not whine over the Union as the cause of their loss, but let them blush for their own misconduct, and curse the old political organizations that have sold them to the Slave Interest, for the sake of triumph upon issues infinitely below that between Free Labor and Slave La-

Meantime, we, as an advocate of Free Labor, and Free Labor Institutions, are in favor of Territorial Expansion, in accordance with the laws of Nature and Trade, in obedience to the legitimate demands of our social and economical system, always and alone by methods sano-

In another article, we may try to show that the cause of Free Labor has no legitimate conection with the Principle of restrictions upon

REVOLUTION VERSUS DESPOTISM.

There is a great deal of significance in the ollowing paragraph from John Mitchel's last itizen, and we copy it, not for itself alone,

following paragraph from John Mitchel's last Citizen; and we copy it, not for itself alone, but as confirming our own view of a subject so important as the war in Europe:—[Washington Union.]

"Looking on the map of Europe from the clear focus of an American altitude, and with the eyes which have read but of Irish wrong and English plunder, we see in this war not Russia 25. Turkey, but Revolution vs. the Allied Armies. It must be clear to all Americans sympathizing with their brother republicans of Europe, that it is not, as Lord Clarendon would teach us, the battle of civilization against barbarism,' England, of course, being the civilizing medium; neither is it, in the words of my Lord Derby, 'to abate the intolerable pretensions of Russia;' nor is it to preserve the 'balance of power;' else why, in the words of Mr. Bright, 'had we (England) not gone to war with France when she seized the Turkish dominions of Algiers, and with the United States for their aggression in Mexico.' Sensible Mr. Bright, to waste his breath on such valuable information. No one believes it is for civilization, or balance of power, or anything of the sort.

"It is Russis against Europe. Let the Czar humble the Powers; and the democracies can take care of themselves."

The foregoing editorial from the Union, en-

The foregoing editorial from the Union, endorsing that precious specimen of Democracy, is all for Russia. Here is another paragraph from the same paper, same number, all against

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

The following passages are translated from a late article in the Military Journal of Russia:

"Do you desire war? Well! you shall have it. Russian brethren, rise and arm yourselves! Glory is expecting you. Let us hoist the banner of justice in opposition to that of iniquity—the true Cross against that of false Christiants. the true Cross against that of false Christi-anity. Hasten to arms, ye who are the chosen champions of the Lord, and who are inflamed by the sacred fire! Show yourselves as the apostles of the word of Christ, and as brave warriors; and then the glorious day shall dawn when our arrogant enemies, covered with hu-miliation and shame, shall have to kneel before the Resignar the Russians. Those execrable slaves of sin do not care the least for the peace and tran-

do not eare the least for the peace and tran-quillity of Europe—nay, the immaculate Russia is, in their eyes, an abomination. They appear to have forgotten the Russian soldiers and their sharp-pointed bayonets.

"But were they even twenty against one, the formidable arm of Russia should strike them down—nay, annihilate them. In the thundering shouts of victory, the lying clamors of newspapers shall be silenced, and the holy and promised Byzantium shall come in the hands of the Russians, who shall there erect the Holy Cross again, which shall anew extend the Holy Cross again, which shall anew extend its glorious rays over all the Byzantine coun-tries, and fortify, by its heavenly glory, the

Such is the appeal of the Military Journal of Russia to the Russian people and the Rus-sian soldiers, and such are the intentions which sian soldiers, and such are the intentions which
it attributes to the Russian Government—that
is, to the Emperor. It frankly acknowledges,
that if the arms of Russia meet with success,
then the Turkish Empire is to become a province of Russia, and the Greek Church its dominant religion—such is the glorious reward which it holds out to the Russians, in order to nulate their zeal in the terrible war which has opened between the Czar and the Sultan

what are the intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and cannot, therefore, be led into mis-

These extracts are fair illustrations of the ourse of "the organ" on the Russian Question, from the time it arose. There is no conistency or coherence about it, and in this respect it is a pretty fair representative of the dministration, of which it is the organ.

John Mitchel, ever since he made profession of the Democracy of Slavery, and wept because he was not the possessor of a planta of slaves, has been an authority with slaveholders scarcely less sacred than Thomas Jefferson. His paper is an oracle in the South; the city of Richmond has proffered him publie bonors; and "the organ" of Gen. Pierce and of the immaculate "Democracy," which finds clusive against France and England, and in favor of Russia, in the struggle now going on

The American People have been under the mpression that the conduct of Russia towards Turkey, from first to last, has been marked by hypocrisy, fraud, and violence; that its ulterior object is, the subjugation of Turkey, the posion of Constantinople, and the com the Mediterranean; that the resistance of France and England against its policy is dictated by the instinct of self-preservation, by good faith to Turkey, and by an honorable indignation against a Power which in its grasp ing ambition tramples under foot every prin-ciple of justice, and of international law. They believe that had it not been for Russia, Poland would not have been dismembered Hungary crushed, and the Revolutionary Movement of Europe in 1848 have proved an abortion. They can find nothing in the history of that Despotism, nothing in its nature othing in its nec hope that Democracy is to gain from its su-premacy. The fanaticism of legitimacy and vine right of kings is nowhere so concentrated, intense, and malignant, as in Russia. See how it burns in the appeal quoted above from the military journal of Russia. The Czar and the Cross are one;-Despotism and Christianity go hand in hand, and

Fanaticism and Despotism, is worthy of the moeracy of John Mitchel and "the organ." House of Representatives, of fifty-nine, and Democracy of John Mitchel and "the organ." have nearly thrice the numerical strength of Why should there not be sympathy and cooperation between Russia, whi the divine right of Despotism, and renegade Irishmen and Americans who preach the divine right of Negro Slavery?

European Revolutionists and Democrats, in the great struggle between the East and West, are on the side of the allied Powers. They know that every blow struck at Russia is a blow struck for the Cause of Democracy, whatever may be the sentiments of the Govern ments of France and England. Their sympathies and opinions have more weight than the grovelling antipathies of demagogues-brawling patriots in one hemisphere, and slave drivers in another.

Mazzini and the exiled Democrats of the Continent, who have found a refuge on English soil, and sympathy in English hearts, stand somewhat higher in the confidence of the American People, than John Mitchel, whose Democracy is simply a blind hatred of everything English-a hatred so deadly that he would be willing to sacrifice the liberties of the world to the humiliation and extinction of the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF SQUATTER SOVER-

The most strenuous efforts have been made to excite Southern opposition to the Nebraska bill, by representing that clause in it which concedes to the people of the Territory the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way as a recognition of the principle of Squatter Sovereignty, against which much was said at the South in the Presidential contest of 1848. In the speech delivered by Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, we find so complete and triumphant an answer to this objection, that we lay it before our readers in anticipation of the publication of the entire speech, which will appear in our columns in a few days. which will appear in our columns in a few days.

Mr. Phillips said:—[Wash. Union.]

Mr. Phillips said:—[Wash. Union.]

"Another objection, Mr. Chairman, that has been urged against the bill by gentlemen from the South is, that it recognises what is termed 'Squatter Sovereignty;' the provision being that 'the true intent and meaning of this act is not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"Now, it is admitted that a difference of

"Now, it is admitted that a difference of opinion exists between the different sections of the Confederacy, as to the period when the right of the people of the Territory to act upon the subject of the admission or exclusion of slavery arises. On the one hand, it is said that this right exists as soon as the Territorial organization takes place; on the other, it is maintained that it is in abeyance until the people proceed to establish a State Government.

"Now, sir, the South has contended that, under the Constitution, Congress could not prohibit the introduction of citizens of the States with their slave property into the Territories. If so, Congress cannot confer a power which it does not itself possess; and the same constitutional restriction would restrain the Territorial Legislature.

Legislature.

"Wherever our territory extends, our Constitution follows and controls it. A denial of this involves the difficulty into which Mr. Webster fell, in the celebrated colloquy with Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, in February, 1849; for, while he denied that the Constitution expects the Constitution are the Constitution and the constitution of the constitutio tended over the Territuries proprio vigore, he contended that the power to govern the Territories 'was granted in the Constitution, in so

many words.'
"But whatever may be the merits of that controversy is not necessary to determine, as the bill before us carries the Constitution expressly into the Territories, by leaving 'the people thereof perfectly free to form and reguway, subject only to the Constitution of the Uni

on the subject of slavery to the people of the Territories. One side maintains that such legis-lation would not be authorized until the formation of a State Government; the other, that t would be as soon as the Territorial Govern ment is organized. But whether the one or the other be correct depends on the Constitu-tion. The bill expressly (though unnecessa-rily) declares that their legislation shall be subject to the Constitution of the United States. And the difference thus existing as to the appropriate period of legislating on this subject is left to be decided by the judicial tribunals of the country, according to constitutional right, and the support of the bill in volves no compromise or

So then, "squatter sovereignty" is repudi ated by the Union and by the South. Of course it is. Men at the North who represent them as favoring the views of General Cass, are guilty of a fraud.

In the same number of the Union which contains this express denial of the right of the People of a Territory, while it remains Territory, to exclude slavery, we find an article from the Detroit Free Press, denouncing the opposition to the Nebraska Bill as in derogaof Popular Sovereignty, and taking ground as follows:

ground as follows:

"State Rights and Popular Sovereignty are synonymous terms. Destroy State sovereignty, and the Union would be destroyed. The safety of our system is in the exercise by the States of the most complete sovereignty. Their right to control their own affairs is entire, only so far as power has been delegated to the Federal Government in the Constitution of the United States. The Territories are embryo States. Their inhabitants have the same original power to make such a Constitution as pleases them, as the States possess to modify their Constitution at any time. The power is perfect, and the highest known to our institutions. The people of Michigan may establish slavery at any time, if they so desire: and so may the people of Nebraska,"

Or exclude it. For this consequence neces-

Or exclude it. For this conseque sarily follows from the assumption that the right of the People of a Territory to form whatever Constitution they please, is as perfect as the right of the People of a State.

What a double-tongued, two-faced party!

Mary E. Shaw has recovered \$15,000 from the Worcester Railroad, for injuries suc tained from an accident on that road. If we ollect aright, Mrs. Shaw was injured, and her husband killed. We notice, also, that the suit of Mr. Hyslip, of New York city, against the Western Railroad, for injuries receiv tween Springfield and Albany, in Sep 1850, was brought to a close in the Court at Schenectady on Friday last, and rethe original Louisiana purchase, enough to constitute some dozen new States, devoted to Free Labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from them when the board of the labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from them when the board of the labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from them when the board of the labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from them when the board of the labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from them when the board of the labor by an act thirty three years old, to be wrested from the wrested from th AMERIGAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY. The Righth Session of this As aced yesterday, in the edifice of the Smithsonian Institution, as we have already an-nounced. There were present, as a contemporary states, "an array of honored and distinguished names in science, as well as a numerous attendance of visiters of both sexes."

numerous attendance of visiters of both sexes."

At 11 o'clock the chair was taken by Professor James D. Dana, of Yale College, and a prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Columbia College, D. C.

The Chairman then addressed the body, and stated that one great end in view was." the advancement of science," and the cultivation of good feeling, kindly sentiments, and sympathy, among the lovers of science in the land.

Proffered courtesies from the Mayor and Corporation of Alexandria, the National Medical College, Georgetown College, and the Young Men's Christian Association, were announced, and responded to.

Young Men's Christian Association, were announced, and responded to.

A resolution, inviting the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend the meetings of the society, was passed.

The meeting then adjourned to 5 o'clock P.

sident, J. D. Dana, of New Haven; Gen-

President, J. D. Dana, of New Haven; General Secretary, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, Prof. J. Levering, of Cambridge.

Standing Committee.—Prof. B. Pierce, Prof. S. F. Baird, Prof. J. D. Dana, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Prof. J. Levering, Prof. A. D. Bache, Prof. John Le Conte, Prof. J. P. Kurtland, Prof. W. Gibbs, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., and Prof. J. W. Bailey. Silliman, jr., and Prof. J. W. Bailey.

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Runkel read a paper on Prof. Benjamin Pierce's Lunar Tables, and their comparative value, contrasted with those of Burck-

hardt.

Remarks on the subject of the paper were offered by Professors Pierce, Bache, and Henry.

The next was a paper on Irradiation, by Prof. W. B. Rogers, which was followed by some observations of Prof. Hare.

Then came a paper by Lieut. C. H. Davis, U.

S. N., on a constructive method of projecting solar eclipses, by Chauncey Wright.

Prof. Runkel spoke in approval of Mr. Wright's labors.

The annual address to the Association was

nnounced for this evening, to be delivered by Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Cambridge, New England.

And the meeting adjourned to half past 10 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY. The Convention assembled at half past ten clock this forenoon.

Invitations were received and accepted, to isit the National Observatory and the Coast Survey Office, and to a jaunt upon the Alexndria and Orange Railroad.

Saturday was agreed upon as a day to visit Monnt Vernon.

There was a spicy debate in relation to the propriety of such a body's accepting invitations to make pleasure excursions; which question was finally decided in the affirmative Pithy speeches were made by Professors Hare, Bache, Rogers, and others.

After an adjournment, the Association orranized in two sections.

The morning papers announce the arrival of the Arabia at Boston, and give furthe items received by her : but we find nothing of interest, except the statement of the London Times, "that it fears there is no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of Russia has seized the property of Sir H. Seymour, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh."

MEXICO.

The steamer Texas has arrived at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th instant.

A great battle had occurred between the

A great battle had occurred between the forces of Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter were defeated.

It is reported that the fifty-one persons recently arrested in the schooner Ariti, near San Blas, for landing without a passport, had been carried, heavily chained, to the capital. carried, heavily chained, to the capital.

Among the prisoners taken at San Blas are said to be twenty native-born Americans, twelve adopted citizens, and four Englishmen.

Ex-PRESIDENT FILLMORE. - Aware of no eason why Mr. Fillmore, as well as any other zentleman who can afford it, may not travel broughout the States of this Union, and whereoever else his inclinations may lead him, we would not if we could agitate him or our readers by the publication of particular accounts of his progress. But the following challenger our special attention, as it relates an incident that is presumed to have removed a great diffi-culty from the mind of the Ex-President!

" Ex-President Fillmore on a Southern Plant ation.—Mr. Fillmore, while at Montgomery, Alabama, having expressed a desire to visit a Southern plantation on the Sabbath, that he might see the appearance of the slaves on that day, at home, he was invited to and visited Major Cowles's plantation, in company with Mr. Ken nedy and the committee of arrangements, where he was cordially received and entertain-ed by Major and Mrs. Cowles. The Journal

grounds around the mansion of the Major, he was conducted to the negro quarter, where he ound a cheerful and happy number of slaves, of all ages and sexes, comfortably provider and cared for, who received him with a please

and cared for, who received him with a pleasant smile and much cordiality. On entering one of the rooms, where a number were seated around a cheerful fire, (the evening being quite cold,) they all arose from their seats, and received their visiters most gracefully.

"We discovered one of the men with a book in his hand, which he seemed desirous to conceal. On being asked what book he was reading, he replied, "Robinson Crusoe, sir," and expressed the opinion that Crusoe's man Friday was a funny fellow. We have no doubt Mr. Fillmore was highly gratified to find the slaves so neatly and cleanly clad, and in every way so well provided for, and rendered not only satisfied with their condition, but happy and contented."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY .- Accounts have een received to the 12th. The Territorial Legislature convened on the 6th. Mr. Conaha vas elected Speaker of the Council, and Mr. Chenowith Speaker to the House. The Sno howish Indians, near Cape Flattery, had killed an engineer by the name of Young, and Dr. Cherry, and had lost nine of their tribe in a fight. There was a good deal of apprehension felt at Olympia. Governor Stevens was taking energetic measures to prevent further difficulty. and he is one upon whose courage, wisdom, energy, reliance may be placed.

SENATOR BELL, OF TENNESSKE.—The Louis

"The course of this very distinguished Senator in relation to the N-bracka bill has justly commanded a large share of admiration in all parts of the country. It gave evidence of an extraordinary amount of moral and political honesty and courage, for it was taken at a time when all the indications seemed to be that hearly the whole of the Southern Senators and Representatives in Camprass and accounts. Representatives in Congress, and nearly whole of the Southern population, would for the bill. He dared, under seemingly nost adverse circumstances, to take his stand in opposition to it, and he made one of the most powerful speeches against it yet heard upon the floor of Congress. He did not hesi-tate to do right, to yield to the impulse of patriotic duty, and to risk the consequences and those consequences, it is now easy enough to see, will be by no means injurious to him. If the Southern masses do not yet know that his course is the right and proper one for a Southern masses

Messrs. Hunt of Louisians, Cullom of Tennessee, Harris of Mississippi, and others, whom neither party nor sectionalism can render deaf to justice, will, at the close of this present ses-sion of Congress, be honored in the midst of their constituents, whose sense of right is infi nitely superior to that of the time servers who have at this Capital sought to intimidate the true men of the South into the support of an

THE NEW YORK FIRE. - The number of odies taken from the ruins of the fire on Broadway, up to last evening, is fourteen. Several others are yet missing, and many of the injured cannot possibly survive.

The Fire Department will join in an agree-ment as to the mode of constructing buildings, and pledge themselves not to enter buildings where fire-proof safes are higher up than the first story.

A GREAT RAILROAD MEETING IN WASHING. ron.-A meeting was held at Philadelphia, on Fuesday, of delegates from railroad companies from New York to Montgomery, Alabama, preparatory to a convention to be held a month hence in Washington, the object of which is to promote harmony and a unity of action relative to the transportation of mails and passen-gers. We trust the public may not suffer in the arrangement. The fusion of railroad com panies is tending to a grand monopoly.

Col. BENTON'S SPEECH.-The New York Tribune says:

"How effective this speech was considered by the House may be inferred from the refusal of the leading champions of the Slavery prop-aganda on its floor to allow the distinguished Representative the courtesy usual on such oc-casions, of concluding his remarks, though the hour, to which speeches are usually limited, had expired. This refusal needs no comment; it will be appreciated by the public as it de-

The New York Evening Post objects to the Norfolk Beacon's saying that the slaves lost from Norfolk were stolen; and thinks there is a difference between escaping and being sto-len, unless it can be said that they steal themselves. Let this point be settled. If fully convinced that to run away is to steal one's solf, perhaps the slaves of Norfolk county will stay

Mr. Hollingshead states that copies of he first volume of the Hon. T. H. BENTON's History will be received by Monday next, for the supply of subscribers and others. work is eagerly looked for by thousands, who will peruse its pages with avidity, some, n doubt, often condemning, but all feeling inter ested in a narrative of great public events, by an eye-witness and active participant in the enes he describes.

MORE CONSOLIDATION .- The bill to consoli date the Baltimore and Susquehanna, York and Cumberland, Maryland Line, and Susque hanna railroad, passed the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday, as amended by the House, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Washington Union says that Inliana is strong for the Nebraska bill. The Madison Courier replies, by stating the fact that "not a Democratic paper in Indiana, from the State Sentinel down, dares to advocate the bill" in the form in which it now

Two vessels were struck by lightning at Baltimore yesterday, and Henry Wallis caulker, was killed. He was a man of color and had a large family dependent upon him

ESTATE OF MR. WEBSTER -According to an advertisement in a Concord (N. H.) paper, George W. Nesmith, Esq., of Franklin, (Old Salisbury,) is appointed a "commissioner to allow the claims of creditors against the estate of Hon. Daniel Webster," which is decreed to be administered as an insolvent estate.

a letter has been received from George Pea-body, E-q. of London, authorizing his agent to purchase 3,000 volumes of standard books for the new Peabody Institute, of Danvers, Mass.

A LIBERAL BANKER -- We see it stated that

The trial of young Ward, in Kentucky for the murder of his teacher, excites much of the public attention. Powerful efforts are being made in behalf of the accused.

The barque Grape Shot, which arrived at New Orleans last week, from N. York, and which was supposed to have the celebrated muskets of George Law on board, is still below that city, her destination involved in mystery.

HAYTI -The brig Whitaker, from Gonaires at Philadelphia, reports that hostilities were about to be renewed between Souloque and IF Edmund Christ, a merchant in Broad

treet, New York, committed suicide on Tues A Nebraska emigration company has been formed at Wheeling, Virginia. The editor of the Gazette advises all who have the Nebraska fever, to join.—Cin. Gaz.

We wonder if any of the company will dare to take their slaves with them. Is there a man of all the South, who, in the event of the passage of the bill in its present shape, will dare to carry his slaves to Nebraska and Kaness !— Louisville Journal.